

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

SATURDAY JUNE 11, 1808.

[No. 2196.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 dsm

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight
or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois,

May 6.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-

sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The Finances in future will be trans-

acted by

CNS. I. CAFLETT

April 1.

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines
Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against
the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are re-
quested to make them known to me, that they
may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrange-
ments made for their discharge. Those who
are indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment of the sums which
they owe.

The Household Furniture and Books of the
deceased, will be sold, at his late residence in
this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June
next. Eight months credit will be allowed to
the purchasers for all sums exceeding five
dollars, on their giving bond with approved
security, to bear interest from the date if not
punctually paid; and any just claim will be
received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject,
will be addressed to RICHMOND; or to ISRAEL LACEY, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of Joseph Jones, sen. deceased.
Loudoun County, May 10—13. d10thje

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Would if He Cou'd
Time's a Tell-tale.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Irish
Linens, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

CLOVER HAY—For Sale.

A FEW loads of excellent CLOVER HAY,
may be had at Cameron—if sent for and
taken from the field.

May 26.

12.

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being
the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to

10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF 25,000 Dollars is Still in Wheel.

Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on
the close of the 39th day's drawing.

Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars,
and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

May 7.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. N.
cholls, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

6m

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street;

SECRET HISTORY;

o r,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brack-
enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and ad-
apted to the use of private families.—Price
\$7 1/2 cents.

March

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst.
a Bright Mulatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;
About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years

of age, has large black eye brows, large full
eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made
handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not
quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed,
combed and ridged on the top. His beard ap-
pears very black if suffered to grow for a day
or two, but he usually shaves it very closely.

He has recently received an injury on the fore-
finger of the left hand, and has it bound up,
and may probably lose the first joint of it. He

speaks deliberately, and is more correct in
conversation than persons of his color usually

are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter
& delighted particularly in attending to horses.

He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him
one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons
with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons
near of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal

buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one
old brown surtout sat with covered buttons,
a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The
rest of his apparel I am not able particularly

to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and
pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may
probably produce a forged authority for him
to pass, or procure the certificate of some one

of the negroes, who, a few yrs ago, petitioned
by the name of Thomas and obtained their

freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the
state of Maryland and district of Columbia,

and secured in any jail, so that get him

again, the above reward will be given, or sixty
dollars if taken and secured within the said

state or district; all reasonable expenses will

also be paid if he should be delivered to me

in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard

Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland.

He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore,
Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dts.

Public Auction.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at four
o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises
will be leased for one year—

The Wharf and Warehouse occi-
UPIED by Robert T. Hoe and Co. on the
lower end of Duke-street, now belonging to
the Corporation.

June 6.

dts

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles
county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY,
the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not,
the next fair day, at the residence of the
subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of
Robert Alexander, late of Fairfax county,
state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of
NEGROES.

All persons having claims against said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, on or before the first day of December
next; they may otherwise be excluded from
all benefit of said estate. Given under my
hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,

Pomonkey.

d3w*

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,
in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

New-York Lottery.

State of the wheel on the close of the thirty-
third day of drawing,

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1 OF	25,000 dollars.
1	10,000
1	2,000
2	1,000
0	500
9	100
33	50
177	20
5,225	10

Gain of the wheel at the close of the 34th
days drawing \$16,240.

On the 40th days drawing the first drawn
number will be entitled to \$10,000

Tickets at \$12 50 cents for sale by

R. GRAY.

June 2.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date
the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly re-
corded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town
of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers,
for the purpose of satisfying certain debts
due from the said Craig to the banks of Alex-
andria and Washington, will be sold on
the premises to the highest bidder, at public
auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of
June next:

That handsome three story Brick

dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alex-
andria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of
King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9
inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two sto-
ry Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple,
west of Water-street, on the south side of
Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10
inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a
ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the a-
mount in cash, at the execution of the deed
and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12
18, and 24 months, on approved, indorse-
notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, se-
cured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell, } Trustees.

William Ladd, } Trustees.

May 20.

Printing in its various branches
neatly executed at this office.

PROPOSALS

To those who accurately observed, and justly reflected on the proceedings of the government, and the conduct of national affairs, it was long ago evident that those now in the administration were totally inadequate to the great duties required of them. That prosperity which has long been declining under their management, has at length been destroyed. Our decline within the short space of less than a year is astonishing and frightful, and unless the eyes of the people shall be opened to the real situation by that distress which now afflicts all classes, our condition must soon become truly deplorable—we must it is feared, soon cease to be a nation.

The following view of our situation in 1807, compared with that of the present year, is from the Political Register, and will furnish our readers with a faint idea of the distance we have fallen.

Embargo Policy.

A "Republican writer," in the last Philadelphia Political Register, gives the following views of our commerce in 1807 and 1808. They are worthy of serious attention:

"The year 1807, the United States exported of domestic produce, property worth at prime cost, forty eight millions of dollars. This immense sum, was annually protracted, by commercial exertion, into the laps of the laborious farmers, fishermen, and mechanics of our country.

"In the year 1808, we shall export of the produce of the country, but the value of a cent. The fruits of agricultural labor are now scarcely worth the expence of preservation. Yet numerous foreign markets are open to receive them, and in spite of all the belligerent prohibitions, the larger portion of them might be securely and beneficially disposed of.

"In the year 1807, there was exported, of foreign merchandise, more than the value of sixty millions of dollars. The profit attending the exportation probably amounted to a fifth of the property exported.

"In the year 1808, no foreign merchandise will be exported—a prodigious quantity brought hither, when no restrictions were contemplated, is now wasting in our ware houses.

"In the year 1807, we had a shipping of more than one million four hundred thousand tons, actively engaged in foreign trade. The value of this shipping cannot have been less than forty millions of dollars.

"In the year 1808, this great and beneficial shipping and power is thrown into inactivity and decay. During the continuance of the embargo, it is to the unfortunate ship owner, the melancholy image of his embarrassment or ruin.

"In the year 1807, we derived from commerce alone, a revenue exceeding sixteen millions of dollars. This revenue was more than equal to our wants. Direct taxation by the authority of the general government, was neither known nor apprehended.

"In the year 1808, we shall derive little or no revenue from commerce. After the duties now imposed, shall have been paid and expended, the government must resort to direct taxation, or, by extravagant loans, saddle the people with a new and enormous increase of debt.

"In the year 1807, foreign manufactures essential to our wants, were to be procured on terms, to which the resources of the people were fully adequate.

"In the year 1808, these manufactures are becoming scarce, and will shortly be so much advanced in price that none but the rich will be able to procure them.

"In 1807, we had seventy thousand active and valiant seamen, who had faithfully served us in peace, and would have bravely and cheerfully defended us in war.

"In 1808, these gallant and meritorious citizens, are suddenly deprived of their usual means of subsistence. Many of them have been forced to seek employment in the service of foreign nations and (probably comprehending the largest number) are reduced to mendicity. To their ungrateful country they do not owe, nor can they longer feel, attachment.

"In the year 1807, from the faults and errors of the administration, the nation had much to dread, but little actual evil was complained of. The great mass of the people were contented and happy in the enjoyment of the greatest of national blessings, the certain reward of virtuous industry.

"In 1808, calamity suddenly overspreads the land; misfortune and poverty threaten to have seized the greater number of those

who depend on labor for subsistence. The private and domestic ease and comfort of the citizens are diminished. Arbitrary, unnecessary, and unconstitutional restraints are imposed, and anti-republican and monopolizing privileges granted. In some states so deep and general is the ruin, that the ordinary course of justice is suspended. In other parts of the union, the public distress has driven the people into criminal combinations to oppose the laws.—All men are alarmed for the safety of the commonwealth, and no immediate means of relief are perceived or expected.

"This is not an overcharged picture of the fatal reverse of fortune into which the embargo has plunged us. Why then was so desperate a measure adopted?

From the Madrid Gazette Extraordinary.

THURSDAY, March 31, 1808.

The issue of the suit carried on at the Escorial has not been yet published, notwithstanding the decree of 30th October last, and his majesty being desirous that all his subjects should be acquainted with the proceedings against his royal person, his attendants, and other persons who interfered in those occurrences, has ordered a summary of the same to be made out, from the documents relative thereto, found among the papers of the Prince of Peace, which summary is as follows:

On the 28th October last, the ex-monarch Charles IV. delivered to the marquis Cabellero, secretary of the department of favor and justice, some papers which he said he had found amongst those of the prince of Asturias, our actual sovereign. They consist of a little book of twelve leaves, another of five and a half, both in his hand writing; a letter dated Talavera, 28th May, in an unknown hand, and without signature; a key to the same with rules to write in cypher; a half page in numbers, cyphers and names, and a note without a signature.

The little book of twelve leaves is a representation tending to manifest with the greatest respect to the king, (father) the whole life and notorious errors of don Manuel Godoy, prince of Peace. In it are depicted all his actions, fortune, pride, and despotism, since the days of his childhood; in it his majesty begged of his august father, that he would deign to bring him to an account, when in his presence he might inform himself, by calling on persons deserving of his greatest confidence or any others whom chance might throw in the way, respecting the affairs which he represented to him, and by this means he would be undeceived, and discover for his royal pupil.

The only crimes for which a suit has been instituted and carried on against such an illustrious and worthy personage as is the duke del Infantado, were his having received the decree already mentioned, and supplied his present majesty with sums of money to defray certain unavoidable expenses. Those in like manner, alleged against don Juan Escoiquiz were for being the author of the two first papers written in his majesty's hand, together with the letter dated Talavera, and some other officiated by his loyalty and predilection for his royal pupil.

The marquis de Ayerbe, the count de Orgaz, and don Juan Manuel de Ullena

have had no other share in the transactions

than serving their master in what they

thought to be uncensurable. It was intended to implicate in this suit the duke

de San Carlos, count de Boron, and don

Pedro Giraldo, but the attempt miscarried.

By the official declarations made by these persons and others, whom it became necessary to examine it appears that one of the impious causes for taking measures of precaution, and to undetective the ex-monarch, was, that don Diego Godoy, duke de Almodovar del Campo, had informed to brigadier don Thomas de Jauregui, colonel of the regiment of Pavia, the necessity there was in changing the dynasty, in consequence of the pernicious state of his majesty's health, and other conspiratorial circumstances. Of this indiscretion either he, nor don Louis de Virguri, ex-tendent of the Havana, who, it is said, expressed himself in the same manner, have yet exculpated themselves, notwithstanding the declarations, and confrontation of witnesses which then took place.

For the trial of this case the ex-monarch, on the 6th Nov., appointed a tribunal composed of don Arias Antonio Mon, deacon temporary president of the royal council, don Sebastian de Torres, and don Domingo Fernandez Compromotor, members of the same council, at which was to assist as secretary, don Benito Arias de Prada. The summary being completed, don Simon de Viegas, eldest member of council, was appointed to act attorney general; after all the formalities and solemnities of law should have been passed through; in addition to the three personages composing the tribunal, were appointed eight more, to-wit—Don Gozalo Josef de Vilches, don Antonio Villaneuva, don Antonio Gonzales Yebra, the m., Luis de Caste Garcia, don Andres Lavauca, don Antonio Alvarez Coitecas, don Miguel Alfonso Villegas, all of the same council, and don Eugenio Manuel Alvarez Caballero, fiscal of the council de ordenes.

On the 30th the king (father) delivered to the marquis Cabellero the decree, which under the same date was published through

out the kingdom, stigmatizing as traitors the reigning sovereign, and all those who were attached to him. This decree, which by order of his majesty has been certified by four officers of the departments of favor and justice and of war, to be the hand writing of don Manuel Godoy, prince of Peace, who was then in the capital; but it did not appear as an original document in the suit, as it was delivered to the king as soon as copies were taken for publication.

On the same day (30th October) his present majesty, seeing himself under arrest and deprived of communication, found it necessary to manifest what he had transacted till then for the benefit of the country, in order to be relieved from the embarrassment under which he labored—and on the same and following days, in the presence of the marquis Caballero, he declared his wishes to render his country happy by contracting an alliance with a princess of the imperial house of France; the means he had employed for this; what he had done to dissipate his father's prejudices, pointing out the calamities occasioned by the boundless confidence reposed in don Manuel Godoy; that under the apprehensions that this personage would have recourse to arms, and possess himself of the kingdom when his father expired: the foregoing year in a dangerous illness, he had given the duke del Infantado a decree in his own hand writing, with a blank for the date, and with the black seal, authorizing him, immediately on his decease, to take the command of the army in New Castle.

After this the Prince of Peace went to the Escorial, and proceeding to the present king's apartment, he gave him a letter to copy, wherein he asked pardon of his august father—this he complied with, as he could not refuse giving him this proof of filial obedience and respect, writing at the same time another to his revered mother, both which were annexed to the decree of the 5th of Nov. which in the hand writing of don Manuel Godoy, prince of Peace, was delivered to the marquis Caballero, as already certified by his majesty's secretaries.

The only crimes for which a suit has been instituted and carried on against such an illustrious and worthy personage as is the duke del Infantado, were his having received the decree already mentioned, and supplied his present majesty with sums of money to defray certain unavoidable expenses. Those in like manner, alleged against don Juan Escoiquiz were for being the author of the two first papers written in his majesty's hand, together with the letter dated Talavera, and some other officiated by his loyalty and predilection for his royal pupil.

The marquis de Ayerbe, the count de Orgaz, and don Juan Manuel de Ullena have had no other share in the transactions than serving their master in what they

thought to be uncensurable. It was intended to implicate in this suit the duke

de San Carlos, count de Boron, and don

Pedro Giraldo, but the attempt miscarried.

(Here follow the names of the judges, &c.)

SIR,

The president of the council transmits the proceedings in the case instituted against the persons concerned for the occurrences relative to the place of Asturias, together with the sentence pronounced on this occasion, in virtue of the authority vested by your majesty in said tribunal.—It is the wish of this body that the same may meet with your royal approbation.

San Lorenzo, Jan. 26.

Published by order of his majesty.

Don Simon de Viegas, king's attorney for the prosecution, in his charge demanded that the punishment prescribed by law against traitors, should be inflicted on don Juan Escoiquiz and the duke del Infantado; and that a more signal punishment should be inflicted on the marquis de Ayerbe, count de Orgaz, and other prisoners; but the eleven judges, seeing that nothing had been proven against any of those who had been arraigned for a crime so atrocious as was that expressed in the decrees of 20th Oct. and 5th Nov., nor had any thing appeared which could justify the slightest suspicion, nor even the shadow of a proof that any design or attempt had been contemplated either against the life or throne of his majesty, they with unanimous consent decreed and subscribed the sentence, and circular letter, whereof here follow the copies.

SENTENCE.

At the royal palace of St. Lorenzo, on the 23d of January, 1808. The illustrious Don Arias Antonio Mon, deacon and temporary president of the council, &c.—(Here follows the names of the members already expressed) members of the royal council, appointed by his majesty for the trial of those persons now confined for the occurrences which took place relative to the most serene prince of Asturias: having attended to the proceedings, in this cause, together with the accusation bro't by D. Simon de Viegas, eldest member of the council, and acting as his majesty's attorney by royal proclamation, in the decree 30th of November, wherein he attempts to implicate D. Juan Escoiquiz, arch deacon of Alcaraz, dignitary of the church of Toledo, and the duke del Infantado, as traitors, and requires that the punishment is provided by the ley de partida: moreover, that a more signal punishment take place on the persons of the count de Orgaz, marquis de Ayerbe, Andres Casana, D. Josef Gonzalez Mahriquel, Pedro Caillalo, and Fernando Soldas, now prisoners, for infidelity in the exercise of their respective offices; and having, in like manner, attended to their respective defences and representations.

It is the unanimous opinion of the tribunal that charges in the accusation bro't forward by the attorney for the crown, are groundless and unsupported: It is therefore decreed that the aforesaid persons, (here the names of the accused are reiterated) be absolved and are hereby absolved, and are to be forthwith set at liberty, together with such others as are in confinement on the like charge, although they be not named in the final accusation.—Commanding that the confinement suffered by them, shall not at present, nor at any future period, prove prejudicial to the honorable fame which they enjoyed previous to their arrest, nor shall it impede the exercise and continuance in the offices previously occupied by them, nor exclude them from the favor and protection to which the innate justice and clemency of their sovereign, retrofore, might have considered them entitled. Ordered to be published and posted up at the usual places in virtue of the decree of 30th October, 1807, &c. &c.

(Here follow the names of the judges, &c.)

SIR,

The president of the council transmits the proceedings in the case instituted against the persons concerned for the occurrences relative to the place of Asturias, together with the sentence pronounced on this occasion, in virtue of the authority vested by your majesty in said tribunal.—It is the wish of this body that the same may meet with your royal approbation.

San Lorenzo, Jan. 26.

Published by order of his majesty.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, June 8.
The ship Liverpool Packet, captain Parsons, arrived at this port yesterday, in 40 days from Liverpool.

By this conveyance the editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 26th, and Liverpool papers to the 28th of April, together with Lloyd's List to the 23d.

The papers contain but little news of consequence. They state, that Mr. Rose, in the Statira frigate, had arrived at Lyngton, in 21 days from the Chesapeake, and that he went up to London on the 23d of April, when a cabinet council was called; nothing, however, had transpired, except, that his mission had failed.

We learn by an intelligent gentleman who arrived here in the Liverpool Packet, that news reached Liverpool on the 27th of April, that the American packet Orange, captain Duplex, had been seized in France, in consequence of her having been boarded by a British cruiser. This news was believed; and may be correct.

Captain Parsons has brought our dispatches for our secretaries of state and treasury.

Since writing the above, we have been favored with a letter from a respectable

merchant in Liverpool, to another in this city, dated April 27.—It says, "I have just time to inform you, that the salesman of this day (a copy of which I could not procure in time to send by this ship) stops the press at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, to state the arrival of Mr. Nourse from France—and that gen. Armstrong had left Paris. The above you may depend on being authentic. It is now known whether general Armstrong is recalled, and whether his minister left in his place, or whether, or not, it is considered as war with France. This will be better known on your side of the water."

LONDON, April 19—23. The most active preparations are making, fit out the expedition destined for the assistance of Sweden. The whole force will probably exceed 20,000 men. Orders have been given for the horse transports to proceed from the river to Ramsgate, there to take the horses and men on board. The number of transports thus ordered will be sufficient for 4000 cavalry. They comprise 4000 German legion. The 4th, 28th, 79th, 92d & 95th, British regiments, have already received orders for this service. Two brigades of artillery, with a proportionate number of drivers, will accompany the expedition.

The naval strength of the expedition consists of seven sail of the line, several frigates, gun-brigs, and some boats of a peculiar construction, built for the purpose of the enterprise. The whole will be under the command of admiral Keats and sir James Saumarez.

Sir John Duckworth's squadron has arrived in Cawdor Bay. They ran down the Leeward Islands, as far as St. Domingo, and then proceeded to the Chesapeake, where they returned to Europe, leaving the frigate in the Chesapeake, waiting for Mr. Rose, and also the Eurydice frigate, and the Euryalus, as stated in the paper of yesterday. During the 8 days they remained in the Chesapeake, they did not get supplies, and found the Americans hostile to this country. It is the opinion of many of the officers of the squadron that war with America is inevitable.

It seems a point entirely undecided whether the Rhochefort squadron is in the Mediterranean or the West Indies. Government, it is not asserted, believe the squadron seen on the 7th of March, the Mullet-schooner, was sir J. Duckworth's, and not an enemy's squadron; otherwise, it is presumed, it must have fallen into the hands of sir John.

A gentleman has arrived from Amsterdam (on his way to America) which places him a few days ago, he states, that that country suffers the greatest commercial distress; many warehouses and shops are nearly shut up; and a general outcry prevails against the war. He further states, that the report of our intending to make North America independent, had caused great apprehension in the French government; that its fears for the success of such a measure, though studiously concealed, were yet obvious; and that Bonaparte was determined to use every effort to bring North America into a war with England, that he may be able to employ the numerous French now in the United States, into an army for invading Mexico, in conjunction with the Americans, whence he could afterwards send troops into the western parts of South America.

Some of our cruisers, from off the coast of France, we learn, that within the fortnight, two more sail of the line have been added to a strong force assembled in the outer harbor of Brest, which is in a complete condition for sea, ready for a start the first fair wind, or as may oblige our blockading its station.

He has published an Imperial decree, creating a system of education in the empire. By this decree, there are 144 articles, and extends to all the schools, academies, &c., of France, are connected under the title of "The Universal." And from this institution public of every description to emanate.

He has presented to Prince Kuhns, a bust-box with his portrait set in gold, valued at 40,000L for the share he took in the treaty of Tilsit.

April 20. The Gottenburgh mail some letters been received from Dantzig, which, whose papers certified her to have come from New York. She was, in consequence, permitted to land her cargo, and sold at a very high price. From the information of the crew, however, it was said that the vessel came last from Li-

verpool. On this discovery, the consul who sanctioned the clearance was sent to the gallies, and the whole amount of the cargo was obliged to be delivered to the French commander, general Rapp.

A letter from Sweden says, "The important fortress of Sweaberg, in Finland, was attacked by a force of 10,000 Russians, who, after an obstinate contest of two days, were completely repulsed, leaving 1500 men killed and wounded on the field."

April 21. Advices from Holland to the 17th inst. were received yesterday. They mention a report of the failure of an attack made by the British on Corfu, but state no particulars. We do not understand that any attempt was likely to be made to get possession of the Seven islands, but in concert with the people, who are represented as impatient to relieve themselves from the domination of France; and we therefore attach but little credit to the above rumor.

April 22. Dispatches were received this morning at the admiralty, from sir Samuel Hood, dated off Gottenburgh, the 11th instant. We do not understand that they bring any news of importance. The squadron were all well at the date of the dispatches.

In our ship column will be found an accurate account of the state of the preparations at Ramsgate for the embarkation of troops. We mentioned, yesterday, the part of the force, on the eve of embarking, is to be employed upon a remote expedition. Report says, that it will rendezvous at Gibraltar, and that the troops lately returned from Buenos Ayres are those that will be employed on that service. Of the object of another expedition, now preparing, we could speak with much more certainty, but as it is nearer home, it would not be prudent to mention it at present. There were nine sail of the line yesterday in the Downs, including the flags of admiral sir James Saumarez and admiral Keats. The former will take the troops with him. His ships are victualled for six months.

The account of the hostile feeling of the Americans, experienced by admiral Duckworth's squadron, during its stay in the Chesapeake, as stated in the Globe, yesterday, made a serious impression in the city, and the funds fell 1-2 per cent.

A singular instance of canine sagacity occurred a few days since in the Thames, below Blackwall. Mr. Turnbull, the master of a coasting trader, kept a Newfoundland dog on board. Whenever the vessel dropped anchor in the river, the dog swam to shore, and generally swam on board again the same evening. Having recently attempted to get to the ship in his usual way, the tide drifted him with so much velocity that he could not reach the vessel; he was consequently forced to re-land, and to the astonishment of all who witnessed the sagacity of the animal, he went near half a mile from the spot where he had first started up the bank and by swimming across the stream, made an angle, which enabled him to gain the ship. The master of the dog does not say this animal is a mathematician, but he asserts, with reference to this instance of sagacity, that no waterman on the river could have reached the ship with more judgment.

April 23. Mail from Jamaica and New York arrived this morning. The former left Jamaica on the 4th March. Several of the scattered ships of the fleet from Portsmouth on the 18th Dec. had arrived at Jamaica.

By the Pelter gun-brig, government have received dispatches from sir Hugh Dalrymple, at Gibraltar, which they are said to consider of the utmost importance. Whether as they relate to the internal state of Spain, or the affairs of the Mediterranean, we have yet to learn. Be it, however, as it may, immediately on their arrival in town, messengers were dispatched to the different ports of the Channel, with orders for several ships of war to put to sea with all possible speed.

Price of Stocks at 1 o'clock—Consols 66 1-8—Reduced 63 3-8.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.

Mr. Rose has arrived in London from America; he came in the Statira frigate. A cabinet council was held at the foreign office on Saturday last, to deliberate on the subject of his communications; we are sorry the accounts from America are not very favorable to England. Although nothing has hitherto transpired which renders an amicable adjustment hopeless, yet certainly there exists good reasons to fear that the negotiations are attended with much difficulty. The American government seem determined to abide by the demands which they have made, of bring-

ing all their complaints further together, and are not disposed to be satisfied with a mere apology and reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake. The disputed points between the countries involve questions of vital national importance; and, however inclined we may be to wish for a friendly termination of the difference, we see more reason to fear than to hope. But the refusal of the American government to permit admiral Duckworth to enter his squadron in the Chesapeake, does not of itself render war more probable. It was understood when the last accounts came away that the embargo remained in full force, and that no relaxation of the measures which the American government had adopted, was to take place till an answer had been received to the dispatches transmitted to Europe. Mr. Erskine remains in America. We understand that the report of an insurrection in the Western Country, and of a revolution in the Floridas under the direction of the French general Moreau, are without foundation.

At this period of the year it is very uncommon to experience such severity and change of weather as have been for the last 10 days. The fall of snow during the last week was almost general throughout the country. Accounts from Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, & Scotland, mention that it laid on the ground for two days.

It is said that the French, since they have been prevented from importing colonial produce, have discovered a substitute for coffee in the roots of the wild Endive, or what is more generally called Dandelion, which, it is asserted, when properly dried, burned, and ground, yields a flavor equal to the finest coffee, and is more nutritive.

A letter from London received at Glasgow on Thursday says, "We lose no time in furnishing the important information that the Portuguese ambassador has at length relaxed in his prohibition of cotton pie goods to the Brazils.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

An election was held yesterday for Directors, Treasurer and Clerk of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Thomas Powell,
Charles Alexander,
George Deneale, } DIRECTORS.
Robert Young,
Joseph Riddle,
Charles Page, Treasurer,
Hugh W. Deneale, Clerk.

We understand (says the New York Gazette of June 8,) that Mr. J. P. Decatur, commander of Gun Boat No. 51, captured a schooner, called the Glory Ann, of Hampstead, on Tuesday, with 220 barrels of flour on board bound out.

IMPORTANT EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

MONTRÉAL, May 28.

The boats of the Michilimackinac company, under the sanction of the treaty of 1794, and the special provisions of an act of the last congress, were laden with goods in the Indian trade, and were proceeding on the usual route when as they were turning the point on Lake Ontario, the Collector at Niagara, aided by the troops of the garrison fired upon them, brought them to, and seized their goods, and turned them adrift destitute of provisions. This outrage is equally in violation of the treaty of '94 and of the laws of the United States, and in direct contradiction to the assurances lately given by the American government of their determination to respect the permanent articles of that treaty.

"A representation of facts is to be made out and sent to our government by express, and if the act is not disavowed and reparation made it will become a national affair."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated the 24th of April.

"The London market for grain is still very dull; prices have gradually experienced a decline for some weeks past, and the former prevalent idea that an advance would take place seems to subside; but still, if the embargo in America should be continued, and our West-India colonies be supplied with provisions from the mother country, we think it probable the present prices may be maintained, with some advance. Sales of New-York wheat to any extent of any consequence, could not then be effected at above 1s. ed per 70lbs."

Rathbone, Hughes and Duncan.

At the request of the emperor of France, the young king of Spain has presented him with the sword of Francis the first of France, surrendered at the battle of Pavia to Charles the fifth—the bearer of the sword was the grand duke of Berg. It seems as if Napoleon was determined to deprive all the depositaries of Europe of their relicks tending to exalt the ancient fame of its nations or degrade that of France.

[Evening Post.]

LONGEVITY.—Died, at Harbor Island, on the 11th ult. Flora Thompson, a black woman, aged 150 years: she was born in Africa in the year 1658, and carried to Jamaica, as a slave, soon after that island came into the possession of Great Britain; the captain of the slave ship disposed of his cargo there, with the exception of this woman, whom he retained in his service for several years, and then sold her to a gentleman at Nevis, where she remained for some years; after that, she was brought to Nassau, during the time this island was in possession of the pirates, and sold to Mr. William Thompson; on his decease she became the property of his son, J. Thompson, esq. with whom she continued till his death, about 48 years ago, and then obtained her freedom—she was a trusty and faithful house servant, and was particularly remarkable, never had a fit of sickness except that which finally closed her existence. She had a decent funeral, and upwards of 300 persons attended her remains to the grave.

[Bahama Royal Gazette.]

The Star Fire Company Engine, will be worked at four o'clock this afternoon.

June 11.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company, on the 3d day of June, 1808, it was resolved to call a general meeting of the Stockholders to take into consideration the present state of their concerns. I do hereby notify them, that the said meeting will be held on the 11th day of June aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, at GADSBY'S hotel, when and where they are eq

JTS, President.

eo7t.

E A D.

are respectfully informed, subscriber has commenced making M. D at his house opposite the market house, and intends keeping a constant supply of the best kind, during the summer. Persons may be supplied by sending to the house.

John Bogan.

June 11.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20

dm

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

2d JUNE, 1808.

ORDERED, That Messrs. McGuire, Preston, and Johnston, be a committee with power to cause the lower end of Prince street to be repaired: Provided it can be done for the use of the dockage thereof, and that they let out the end of Duke street, on the best terms to be obtained.

Test.

Jas. M. McRea. c. c.

American Printed Calicoes.

LEWIS LANNAY,

Has just opened, in Royal-street, north of King-street, next door to M'Knight and Stewart's—a handsome assortment of

American Printed Calicoes, Bed Covers, &c. which he offers for sale low, during his stay here, which will be only four or five days.

Orders for PRINTS of any PATTERN, will be duly attended to by the BALTIMORE CALICO PRINTING COMPANY, No. 157, Baltimore street, Baltimore—

WHO HAVE ON HAND.

200 bales Mullins, of different descriptions, which they will dispose of by the bale or piece.

June 10.

dt

NOTICE.

The Roll's will be called at the Company Musters, during the Summer, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

June 7.

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum
20 hds excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per
brig Mercury from Barbadoes,
AND FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son,
and Cuthbert Powell.

May 20.

dwed3w.

Printing in its various branches
neatly executed at this office.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated throughout the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from Hahn's Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders of such as arise from the immediate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and efficacious remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pain in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the pernicious bite from the stomach, expelling morbid secretions and purifying the blood; they are perfectly mild in their action, may be used with safety by children, and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for Itch.

A speedy and effectual removing the complaint at may be safely used by persons.

The Anodyne Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of them when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.
Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the Patent and Family Medicines, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molther and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Edwards Taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and lately often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 15 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tiffot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lape remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbound benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; so being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1802.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to these were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, who is only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1802.

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 3 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon.—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.
Lemons in boxes.

Excellent Herrings in barrels.

Groceries as usual.

May 18. *dst* cft.*

JOHN G. LAUD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, Flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetings and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffees

40 hhds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soap Leather, Shoes, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

c.

The subscriber will sell.

On a credit of 6-12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

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